FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

SCOUTING EXPERIENCE. Sheridan's Chief of Scouts is Wounded, but Escapes

Capture.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: An article in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of April 10, entitled "A Sconting Experience," by Mr. Judson Knight, recently came to my notice. The fact that I am mentioned in that article as one of the party, and that that was my last sconting experience in Virginia, leads me to address you on the subject. At that time I was Chief of Scouts for Gen. Sheridan. On the 8th day of May, 1864, Sheridan received orders to cut loose from the Army of the Potomac, to make a raid in the rear of Gen. Lee's army, to destroy his railroads, military supplies and communi-cation with Richmond. It was thought the rebel cavalry would follow, thereby freeing us

On May 9 we moved to the left, passed between and then to the rear of Gen. Lee's army, the latter, as expected, in hot pursuit, fighting our rear-guard continually; but we | they did not care to overtake us, but contented kept on going just the same. At Beaver Dam | themselves by hurrying our departure by the Station, on the Virginia Central Railroad, we use of their artillery. Some distance back I came destroyed about 10 miles of tracks, several loco- to a church which during the battle had been motives, many cars, and also a large amount of used as a hospital. There I found much hurry after year since the war, to make him a visit, military supplies that had been sent there for and confusion. A number of cavalry horses the Confederate army. We recaptured about were tied to the fence. An officer, I think a last April or May, 1889. Judson Knight had 400 of our men that had been taken at the Surgeon, said: "Take them, or the rebels soon given him my Postoffice address, and I was Wilderness and were on their way to Libby | will." I selected a horse, and after fastening Prison. Our appearance caused great conster- my gun securely to the saddle by means of the nation, and Lee doubtless felt some uneasiness straps connected thereto, I mounted and proto know that a large cavalry force was in his | ceeded to the rear. I had gone but a very short

that I ought to know best, as I had seen him | there when they returned. In fact, I expected last, and they had no knowledge of him other | the enemy would find me, and I knew it would than I had given. I told Sharp where I had be all up with me. left Sheridan, but in what direction he would | The Doctor's residence was some distance go I did not know, because unaware of his from the main road, a lane leading up to the

decided to return, he desired that I should con- demanded to know if anyone lived in this tinue on south in search of Sheridan; and house, when the latter was found to inform him of the contemplated movements of Meade's army. I also remember stopping at the house of Dandistance, also several other persons, whom we never returned. took to be infantry pickets, but who turned out to be, as Knight says, a planter on horseback, watching his servants at work in a cornfield. We felt sure that they were soldiers until qualities of the successful scout beside glib-

After Knight had told Mrs. Daw that we nice people, and consequently was not in the ham and eggs the Doctor speaks of in his letter railroad station, about half a mile farther on, in on a road leading southward and fired upon us. As Myers and myself were going in that | the hospital at Portsmouth Grove, R. I. direction in search of Sheridan, and as Mcade's scouts had accomplished the object of the trip, Mrs. de Jarnett's old wine, but of fight, and spart. His shot paralyzed my arm and shoulder, take his hand and say :

ability have killed you." Two of the scouts effect of impairing my appetite to resume scoutstarted with me in the direction of our lines, ing in Virginia. My wound seemed to get while the rest of the scouts remained at the worse, and as my term of enlistment would ex-

railroad station to hold the enemy in check until I could get some distance in the rear. We had proceeded but a short distance when I | time. became very weak, and the scouts had to assist remember is finding myself in Dr. Dew's for me. The Doctor had succeded in stopping the flow of blood, thereby saving my life. His wife bathed my face and temples with cold water. The scouts were all gone. I thought that they should have managed in some way to have taken me with them, as they well knew that if found, even though badly wounded, I would be hung-the penalty paid

Nearly two years previous I came very near

going by that route-the rope-and I well re-

membered how I felt about it. I thought some

other route would suit me so much better.

Having often heard the remark that some

people would kick were they to be hung, I found myself no exception to the rule. My first enlistment, to be retrospective, was in the infantry, and for the period of three months. some notoriety very cheaply, and as a consehis headquarters. Later in battle our troops were badly defeated and forced to retreat. On from a raid they were about to make in the the part of the battlefield where I was at the hurry. I could see the Confederates on the distance when I heard firing in that direction, On the afternoon of the 10th we had reached and a moment later I met a number of our men Ground Squirrel Bridge, on the South Anna returning. The rebel cavalry, it seems, had River, where the command halted for a short | made a dash on the troops in advance of rest and to feed our horses. At this time Gen. us near a certain bridge, and in the hurry Sheridan desired to send a dispatch back to the and confusion that it caused the passage-Commander of the Army of the Potomac. Dis- | way across the bridge became blocked. All guised as a Confederate officer, I selected Patrick | was confusion, our men running in all di-Myers, one of my scouts, to accompany me, he rections. I thought that I could not proceed also in Confederate uniform, and to appear as on horseback, so abandoning the horse I did my Orderly. We got through all O. K., and not wait even to unfasten the gun, but proreached our lines on the evening of the 11th, ceeded across a field back in the direction of Co. C. 2d N. Y. Cav., 34 South street, Danbury, without our horses, having abandoned them in | the church, and to the right of it, and into a | Conn. order to get through the rebel picket-lines with | piece of woods, hunting for a place to hide. I less risk of detection. We were made prison- climbed up a very high tree, intending to reers by our men. I informed them who we main there till dark. At this time I had a were, and desired to be taken to army head- great dread of being captured; I thought I quarters. We were sent under guard to Gen, | would rather be killed; but after I had climbed Grant's headquarters. Col. Forsyth, Sheri- to the top of the tree and looked down, away dan's Chief of Staff, had told me that should I down, I then quickly changed my mind. reach Grant first, to give him the dispatch and | thought I would much rather be taken prisother information that I would be able to get oner, and said to myself that I had no show to while passing through Lee's army. Gen. Grant | be taken, for should the enemy find me the was very glad to see me. I gave him the mes- temptation to see me tumble would be so great sage and other information I had obtained on | that they would surely load me with lead, and the trip, and was complimented by the greatest then, oh! what a distance to fall after being soldier the world ever knew. He returned the shot to death. Thus we are always hard to dispatch to me and told one of his staff to go | please. To return to the Doctor and his wife, with me to Gen. Meade's headquarters, only a they assured me that should the Confederates few hundred yards distant. Gen Meade ex- find me on their premises, they would not harm pressed himself as very much pleased with | me; but I knew very well to the contrary, and Sheridan's success, and said: "Now we will that their pleadings would not avail. Mrs. give those fellows no rest." We were then Dew suggested that portions of my Confederplaced in Gen. Sharp's charge, who provided us ate uniform that had been removed from my with dry clothing, etc. We had reached there | person be secreted; also, any papers suggestin a very hard rain. Sharp at the time was | ive of my being a spy. She told a servant Deputy Provost Marshal-General, and had to bury them in the back yard. I was charge of the secret service of the army. He | told that the sconts would return in two or told me to call at his tent next morning. I | three days with an ambulance for my removal. called. He asked me if I could return to Sheri- I thought it strange that they should wait so dan. I asked him where he thought I would long. I afterwards learned that they expected be likely to find Sheridan. He laughed, said | me to "croak." I did not think I would be

orders or plans. That was why I asked the house. I have often thought its being so loquestion. I told Sharp that I could return. cated was the cause of the rebels not finding He told me to remain where he could put his | me. The Doctor wanted me to go to bed in the hand on me when wanted, as he would probably | house. I wanted to remain where I was, in the have work for me in a few hours. Three or four | yard. We compromised the matter by my restdays later I was again sent for. Sharp then ing on a lounge in the hall leading from the told me it would not be necessary for me to main entrance and promising to go regularly make the return trip, as Gen. Sheridan had to bed next morning. I had reasons for not reached Gen, Butler's lines; that it would be going to bed. My person and clothing were several days before Sheridan would be again | covered with blood, and I wished to save the with the Army of the Potomac; that I could in | Doctor and his lady all the trouble I could, and the meantime go to the wagon-train and rest, I also desired to be in a position to escape from or that I could remain with Gen. Meade's the premises in the event of the enemy apscouts, subject to his (Sharp's) orders only. I proaching, my strength permitting. I was told him I would remain, and did. It is thus very weak, and my wound gave me much pain. made clear how I came to be with Gen. Meade's I did not sleep any during the night, expecting scouts on the trip that Judson Knight speaks of. at any moment a visit from the enemy. I Now, to return to Judson Knight's narrative. | think it was between 3 and 4 o'clock next I remember the trip very well, and also having | morning when I was sure I heard the tramp of a talk with Gen. Sharp before starting in ref- horses approaching. I thought I was a gone erence to it. He said that the Second Corps | Yank. I attempted at once to leave, but found would move rapidly 20 or 25 miles south in the | that I was so weak that I could not, and bedirection of Richmond, hoping by so doing came quite reconciled to face the music. I that Lee would leave his intrenchments to at- I soon heard someone approaching the house tack it; that the rest of the army would im- and could distinctly hear what I thought to be mediately follow and attack Lee before he had | the clank of a saber striking the ground. The time to intrench; that we were to go in the noise proved to be caused by a pair of large direction to be taken by the Second Corps, only Mexican spars worn by the person approaching. farther to the left and south. He also informed | The next moment someone knocked very hard me that Gen, Sheridan was about to start, or upon the door three or four times in quick had started, to return to the Army of the Po- succession. He seemed to be in a big hurry to tomac; that he looked for Sheridan to return | gain admittance, Before the Doctor had time in the direction that we were to take; that if | to dress and open the door, he had given it a we did not run across Sheridan before the scouts | very hard kick, the door flying open, and

"Yes, Jack, I live here," I said. Imagine my surprise and pleasure to recognize the voice as that of Jack Williams, one of iel de Jarnett, having wine which was very my scou's. He was with the advance of Gen. good. I am not so sure whether we were in- Sheridan's cavalry on their return to the Army wited to partake of the wine or not. Knight of the Potomac, he acting as guide. Uncertain says the lady called him back and said: "If about his way, Jack had stopped at the house you and your men will each accept a bottle of to make inquiries about the roads, etc. He old port that has been in the cellar for years, | was much astonished at finding me, and thought you are welcome to it." I hope Knight's I had failed to reach Meade with the dispatch memory is not at fault in reference to the in- from Sheridan. I informed him how I came to witation. Some miles-farther on we discov- be there, what Sharp said about the movements ered now and then a few horsemen in ad- to be made by the infantry, and that I thought wance of us. They did not wait to be inter- the Second Corps was not more than three or wlewed. They kept a safe distance ahead. We four miles distant, which information proved came to the conclusion that if we continued to to be correct. After learning from Dr. Dew follow them we would be warmly received later | about the roads, he left me, saying that as soon on, and as the scouts had proceeded farther as he gave the information to the officer in south than ordered, we changed our course to command of the cavalry and saw the command the right and back in the direction to be taken started in the right direction for our lines, he by the Second Corps, and succeeded in doing so would return and devise some way for taking by way of the blind ford that Knight speaks of. | me with him. He returned in about an hour's After leaving the ford Knight and myself, the time and took breakfast with the Doctor. He rest of the scouts remaining under cover, dis- then borrowed a horse, harness, wagon and covered a horseman on the high ground in the | pillows for my removal, I think they were

We reached our infantry in safety, found the army on the move south. We learned that Gen. Sheridan was some miles farther on, having reached our lines during the night, and was within a short distance of them, but whether again with the Army of the Potomac. We Confederate or Union we could not guess. We wanted to reach him as soon as possible, but thought they might be the Second Corps, who found it very difficult to proceed, as we had to had established their picket-lines. At all go in the same direction that the infantry was events we had to know for a certainty, and marching, and on the same road. The weather found out as Knight relates. Knight then | was very hot, the roads very dusty, and we speaks of our interview with Dr. Dew and his found the infantry very unwilling to give way wife. I don't know whether Knight lied to and let us pass. They could not see why so them more than I did or not. I think he did, much pains should be taken with a wounded for he was good in that line. (I should add, rebel, which they took me to be. They said the however, that he possessed other and higher rebs would not do as much for us. After having driven a mile or more, covering our troops with dust as we proceeded, and being loudly cursed and threatened for so doing, we gave up were Yankees, and I had signaled the rest of the attempt to reach Sheridan in that manner. the scouts to come up. Knight made arrange- Williams left me at a farmhouse, and made me as ments for food for men and horses. I did not | comfortable as possible under a shade-tree. He have the check to remain after lying to such then went in search of Sheridan to secure an ambulance. While awaiting his return a Surgeon belonging to an infantry command reto Knight. Myers and I proceeded on to the moved the ball from my shoulder, which gave me great relief. Williams returned in a few to wait there till the scouts were through eat- hours with an ambulance, which enabled me to ing, and to talk about our trip farther south in reach Sheridan on the same evening, May 24, search of Gen. Sheridan. The scouts joined us having thus been absent from the afternoon of in about an hour. Just as they were leaving in | the 11th inst. The same night, with other the direction of our army, a few Johnnies came | wounded, I was sent to Port Royal, and from there to Washington, and a few days later to

Before leaving Sheridan I was given a paper stating that I was a scout at his headquarters, we all thought a little fight would be in order. | was wounded, and should be allowed to return I think we were all quite full-I don't mean of to him as soon as I was able. Much against the Surgeon's advice, and before I had recovered, we gave the retels chase. It was a very nice I returned to the front. My wound still gave chase for about half a mile. We found more me much trouble, I reached City Point the rebs, and then things again changed,-in fact I day following Sheridan's departure to take think we returned quite as fast as we went. I command of the troops operating in the Shenhad received a pistol-shot wound in the right andoah Valley. Some of his staff had remained shoulder just as I had drawn bead on the to superintend the transfer of headquarters, etc. reb who shot me. We were but a few feet One of the staff informed me that during my absence some of the scouts had behaved badly; causing me to drop my pistol. I then used my | that they had been dismissed and returned to spurs to the best advantage. I hope he sur- their respective regiments. In two of the men wived the war. How I would like to meet him, that were bounced I had much confidence, Williams and Myers. The latter had been with "Well, Johnny, old boy, you crippled me me for nearly two years, I did not blame quite badly; but I freely forgive you, for had Sheridan-probably he had good cause for so you not got the drop on me, I would in all prob- doing; but I will confess it may have had the

pire in three or four weeks, I decided to go to Washington and there remain till about that

I next saw Sheridan a day or two before my me to remain in the saddle. The next I term of enlistment expired. I found him few miles west of Harper's Ferry. He said he yard, lying on the grass under a shade tree, was very glad I had returned; that he had lots the Doctor and his wife doing all they could of work for me to do. I informed him I was done scouting in Virginia, and had come to so inform him. He seemed greatly surprised, and I think very angry; said something about deserting in the face of the enemy, and turned away from me. But I had my mind made up as far as scouting for the present was concerned, and nothing could induce me to remain. I had been on detached duty as a scout for more than three years, having first been employed by Gen. Tyler before the first battle of Bull Run. I had been with other Generals, and previous to being with Sheridan had been Chief of Scouts for Gen.

Kilpatrick for nearly two years. Some time after my discharge I received a letter from Gen. Kilpatrick, who at the time was in command of Gen. Sherman's cavalry. He requested me to come South, which I did, and was employed by him as a citizen scout Soon after we had reached the front, I gained | till the close of the war. Knight says that after I got well I went South with Kilpatrick, quence was detailed by Gen. Tyler as a scout at | and became his Chief of Scouts. Capt. T. F. Northrup served as such while Kilpatrick was with Sherman. Northrup and myself had served together in Virginia. I had early in the war close of the fight, I did not see much cause to given him his first lessons in scouting. He became a much better scout than his teacher, and hills in the distance. It seemed to me that I think he was one of the best soldiers I ever knew. He was also a splendid horseman, but

could not ride a stolen colt. In conclusion I would say a word more in reference to Dr. Dew. I had intended, year but did not. I had never heard from him until very glad to hear from him. In the letter he informed me that during the war he had suffered the loss of a great deal of property, which was taken for the use of the U.S. Army, and said that he ought to be compensated by the Government. And it does seem to me, taking everything into consideration, that he should be paid. He was a non-combatant, a physician, peacefully following his profession, and, as I remember, was at the time in poor health. As regards his loyalty I don't know, but I do know he was loyal to me, a wounded Union soldier. Why did he not hand me over to the Confederates? He would have found favor with them had he done so .- J. W. LANDEGON,

CHANCELLORSVILLE. Gen. Howard and the Eleventh Corps in the Disas-

trous Battle. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: While stopoing in Fredericksburg, visiting the various battlefields and campgrounds, in 1889, I had conversation with several Confederate officers and soldiers. Among the rest was Mr. Chancellor, who lives near the Wilderness Church, where the Eleventh Corps were so completely surprised; and I found by conversation with them that the Confederates have more sympathy for Gen. Howard than the Union soldiers. The brigade commanded by Col. Curtis was

Eleventh Corps with Mr. Chancellor, I criticized Gen. Howard and his subordinate Generals in quite severe language for taking a position to receive an attack and then being so completely surprised, some being even undressed and in bathing, while others were strolling so far away from where their guns were stacked that they were perfectly useless; and, in fact, nearly the whole line in the vicinity of the Wilderness Church was not in position to repulse an attack when Stonewall Jackson made his sudden advance.

Mr. Chancellor replied as follows: "Gen. Jackson selected men from his command who resided in this vicinity and were well acquainted with the different by-paths and roads ading through the thickets of the Wilderness that lay between Jackson and Howard's posiion. He then had detailed small squads of soldiers to accompany each one of these men apon their different routes, and they got into the rear of Howard's videts, and while their attention was being attracted to the front, these squads of Confederates would advance upon hem from the rear and capture them. When the videts were all captured, Gen. Jackson was notified and immediately ordered an advance of his whole command, and Howard's pickets being only a short distance in advance his position, (Howard relying upon his videts for a timely notice,) there was not sufficient time after Jackson struck the picketline to get the Union troops into position, some | a short conversation with the officers, the rank being captured almost in their nakedness, while others got away minus their guns and equipments. By Jackson using those tactics, the surprise of the Eleventh Corps was complete. I have a great deal of sympathy for Gen. Howard, knowing the circumstances as I do, and that the dense thicket was unknown to the Union men, while men in our army were perfectly familiar with it." These were Mr. Chancellor's words, as near as

can remember them. I cannot but think that Gen, Howard and his subordinate commanders were partially to blame for allowing the men under their commands to stroll so far away from the position taken, without guns or equipments, so as to be worse than useless when suddenly attacked. I was in nearly every battle from Blackburn's Ford to Spottsylvania Courthouse, but I never saw such a stampede as the Eleventh Corps made at the time Berry's Division, of the Third Corps, (which the writer was in,) advanced upon the run into the woods near the plank road and repulsed Jackson's advance. I hall never forget Gen, Howard at that time, Holding the colors of some stampeded regiment between his stub arm and body, trying to rally his command, and as Berry's Division were taking position across the plank road in the edge of the woods, Gen. Howard exclaimed Gen. Berry, "I am a ruined man," and Gen. Berry's bluff and ready answer: "Not necessarily so. I have got a division here that was

never defeated, and they are not going to be Soon Gen. Hooker rode up the line with Gens. Howard and Berry, and the old division that he (Hooker) had commanded so successfully through the Peninsular campaign and at Bristoe Station, Second Bull Run and Chantilly, greeted them with cheers that rang and echoed through the woods, and at the same time pouring in a volley upon the advancing enemy; the cheers being turned ere they had left some of the boys' throats into death-rattles ending in

Before the sun had reached its meridian upon the day following the gallant Berry fell, pierced by a sharpshooter's bullet, and Gen. Hooker lay unconscious from the enemy's shell, and the second day following Gen. Whipple, commanding the Third Division, Third Corps, gave his life for the Union cause.

Some of the writers in THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE speak lightly of and try to belittle Stonemilitary record. But if the Army of the Potomac could take a vote upon that question, I think it would be nearly unanimous in favor of Gen. Jackson, for they know too well by experience and suffered too many defeats by his swift, strategic movements to doubt his tactics as a corps commander, and it is a curious fact that Gen. Lee never won a deeided victory after Stonewall Jackson's death. Why cannot the old "Hooker Division"

have a Reunion at Boston next month? All of the regiments comprising the division were from New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and certainly will never have a more central place and a better opportunity, as the greatest distance will be only a few hundred miles. I intend to travel from the Flour City of the Northwest to my old home in Boston to meet with the boys once more, and perhaps for the last time. Come, comrades, let us mingle together once more and have a Reunion in the "Old Cradle of Liberty."-CHAS. W. HATHAWAY, 1st Mass., Minneapolis, Minn.

For the complexion use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It brings blooming health to wan cheeks.

Very Much. (Somerville Journal.) A flirting woman can cause more trouble to mankind than a devastating army, but she is very much nicer than the devastating army,

after all. Genesis of a Title. (Burlington Free Press.) First Kentuckian-How did Col. Strutter get his military title, do you know? Second Kentuckian-Yes; when he was a young man he used to drill holes in a quarry.

Consumption Surely Cured. To the Editor :- Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FORT FISHER.

The Part Taken by the 27th U. S. Colored Troops. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: On the mornng of the 13th day of January, 1865, the fleet bore into shore as near as they could get, and the soldiers were landed from small boats as rapidly as possible. The surf was running high, and a good many of the boys landed in water from four to ten feet deep. Loaded down as they were with ammunition, provisions, blankets, etc., there was some tall scrambling done on all-fours before they extricated themselves from their involuntary salt-water bath, Gen. Blackman, who commanded the regiment, the writer and colorguard shared in the general baptism. The writer developed great power as a swimmer on the bottom of the sea, but by vigorous use of arms and feet, managed to reach shore spouting sea water like a whale. All in our boat shared the same fate-that is, we lost all of our grub, and came very near losing our colored servant, who was loaded down with the sur-

plus baggage of Gen. Blackman. Across a marsh immediately in our front, a line of rebel skirmishers were making it interesting for us. As soon as the boys could get themselves in shape for business, the Johnnies were driven from their position.

Just before sundown-the whole force having been safely landed-we moved up the beach toward the fort, drew off to the right and marched through one of the worst swamps that it had been our fate to encounter. The extreme dark ness added greatly to our difficulties. At last we struck Cape Fear River three miles above Fort Fisher. Our line extended from river to sea in rainbow form. We immediately commenced piling up logs, rails and every available thing that could be found or used for breastworks. Everybody worked for dear life, as it was known that Gen. Bragg was between us and Wilmington. We lay down to rest, but had hardly found a dry spot to suffer on before an order came to pull up stakes and move further down toward Fort Fisher. This time our line was formed on dry ground. Of course, another line of works had to be constructed, which took us until daylight.

As soon as it was light enough to take in our surroundings, we discovered several farmhouses, the owners of which had gone to safer quarters. Soon our camp was filled with all their belongings, and pigs, turkeys and chickens came to an untimely end. Flour-barrels, meal-bags, preserve-jars, meat-houses, and everything else that could be carried was brought into camp. Some of our colored boys got mixed up with the ladies' wardrobes, and men's as well, and came back with hoopskirts, nightdresses, skirts, etc., on their dusky persons, while others had bonnets, hats and oldfashioned tiles, or "stove-pipes." Their fun was of short duration. Gen. Bragg and his forces were only one and a half miles distant. Alarms were frequent, and we were hardly worked in making our lines as strong as possible. During this time the gunboats had been

vigorously shelling the fort. On the morning of the 15th the bombardment was more furious than ever, and was kept up without cessation until about 3 p. m. At this time the fire from the fleet was directed to the lower end of the works. While viewing the position held by the given the post of honor, followed by a part of most desperately resisted, but the valor of our troops could not be resisted. Traverse after traverse was captured. About dark the firing on both sides materially slackened. At this time our regiment and the remainder of Abbott's Brigade were ordered forward. We approached the fort by a narrow causeway, which soon became filled with troops. The rebels opened upon us. We were ordered to lie down, to escape their fire as much as possible. We lay here two hours. It seemed like a hell upon the earth. We not only received some attention from the rebels, but were occasionally called upon by a 100-pound shell from the fleet. At 9:45 p. m. all firing ceased. The fort was ours, but only a portion of the garrison was captured. Where were the rest of them? Beyond Fort Fisher, on the extreme point of land where sea and river meet, stood Battery Buchanan, one of the strongest works of the kind in the Confederacy. We were ordered forward to Battery Buchanan. The writer was given charge of a picket-line of skirmishers, who were advanced rapidly, going over and around the battery behind which we found all that was left of the rebel force. Their surrender was demanded. Assistant Adjutant-General Hull, of Gen. Whiting's staff, advanced and formally surrendered himself, Gen. Whiting, Col. Lamb, with their staffs and about 600 men, Gen. Whiting and Col. Lamb were both seriously wounded. After and file were marched out and placed under guard. It was a humiliating thing for the rebels to endure. The very thought of surrendering to colored troops was like gall and wormwood to them; but such was the fate of war, and the master was compelled to march behind the bayonet held in the hands of a former slave. One of my men is worthy of special men-

tion-Corp'l William P. Kinney, Co. B. 27th U. S. C. T. Few white men could render better service than he did that night. Others might be mentioned had not their names escaped my memory,-A. G. J., 1622 Cedar Avenue, Cleveland, O.

Webster and the Rebel Recruiting Officer. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Seeing in your issue of April 8 an article by M. Byrne, in which he spoke of Charley Webster, I thought that I would state some facts about the matter. I am, or was during the war, a member of Co.

A of the Loudonn Rangers, to which company Charley Webster belonged. Before I proceed farther let me state that the Rangers were the only company of Union soldiers raised in East Virginia during the war. The Rangers acted under orders from the Secretary of War, and were answerable to him only for their actions, and there were no guerrillas among them going about murdering defenseless men, as Comrade Byrne, seems to intimate. I knew Webster well, and was with him at the time he shot the recruiting officer, and know almost if not quite as much about it as anyone else. Our company started out after this rebel officer, whose name was Richard Simpson, and who owned a store near Woodstock, Va. We went to the store, but found no one there. We then started for the house, which stood in a hollow, and, as we

sight of us, and started across an open field to a piece of timber. Lieut, Keyes, Webster and myself had be come separated from the others in the pursuit. As Simpson ran across the open ground we fired at him, one shot hitting him in the leg. He fell on his hands and knees, but sprang up and ran until he reached the piece of timber, Webster and I went around by the house, while Keyes cut across to the timber. When we rode up Keyes had emptied his revolver and was throwing stones. We tied our horses and took a hand in the fight, the first shot from | 93d Ind., is correct in giving the composition of Webster dropping Simpson on his knees, but he tried to rise up to shoot Webster, when he shot him again, this time finishing him. We Shy's Hill. Iowa and Indiana regiments did

approached from the timber, Simpson caught |

then examined his pockets and found some | charge directly in front of Cogswell's battery, important papers. I rode back with Webster, and heard him tell the officer's wife that her husband was in the woods there, dead. Webster was a man about five feet eight inches in hight and strong; he did not know what it was to tire. A finelooking man, a good comrade, and a better soldier never drew bead on the enemy. He hated the sight of a rebel, as we all did, and not many escaped his shots, he being a splendid

marksman. I knew Webster's wife well when she was a to what troops captured four guns during the girl and lived near my father's house in Loufirst day's fight at Nashville, just before sundoun, about two miles from the Point of Rocks, down, says they were not dismounted cavalry, at what was called Downey's Mills. Her name as he was in the charge, and helped turn the was Alice Downey. She used to go on scouts cannon upon the rebels. They were some of with her husband, and was as good a rider as A. J. Smith's Guerrillas who took the guns, and he was. John Downey, a brother, was killed the cavalry to their right was an Illinois regiwhile piloting Geary's troops, the first that | ment. crossed at Point of Rocks into Virginia,

I think that Webster's real name was Charley Brown, and, from things that took place, I think that he was a consin of John Brown. We were camped at Point of Rocks, and while we were gone on a scout, some infantry encamped there. When we were coming back, Webster and I riding together, we met a couple | used four 12-pound howitzers before the regiof infantrymen, and one says, "Hello, Charley | ment re-enlisted in 1863. The writer was one

Brown !" Webster did not answer him, except to tell him that he was mistaken, and he afterwards spoke about the man's mistaking him for some | says his recollection of the charge at Jonesboro one else. That evening I saw this man and differs materially from that of some of the Webster going off down by the river, and I other comrades, as does the report of Gen. Carnow think that Webster did not wish to be lin. The Regular Brigade charged the rebel known as Brown.

After the death of Simpson our party went | writer's regiment struck the rebel works at the to Upperville and joined Maj. Cole's 1st Md. left of the angle. He reached the rebel works, Cav.; thence to Gaines's Mill, and back to and many others with him. He was there camp the next morning. If there are any of knocked down by a shot that took off his arm. the Rangers in existence, let us hear from He retreated from the works, and had gone them. Surely we have something to tell, as back some distance when he passed through well as the others.-James H. Beatty, Ser- the ranks of the 17th N. Y. Zouaves, one of geant, Loudoun Rangers, Campus, Ill.

PICKET SHOTS

From Alert Comrades All Along the

across, Gen. Wadsworth going with them.

arrived at Webber's Falls.

wounded and the other instantly killed.

heard at Champion Hills, and the volleys of

his regiment was the first musketry-firing, the

time being between 8 and 9 a. m., yet Hovey's

Division is credited with bringing on the en-

gagement. History does not record that five

companies of the 45th Ill, were in the woods

between a quarter and a half mile in front of

the line of battle, in a hollow, which was about

Theodore W. Krafft, Lieutenant, Co. A, 128th

N. Y., (address not given,) says that at the time

of the battle of Cedar Creek he had just come

to the army with several hundred other re-

cruits, and was placed on the picket-line of the

Nineteenth Corps. While lying down the night

before the fight he heard a rumbling like the

his line and was informed by several of the

posts that they had heard the noise and shouts,

which were growing more and more distinct.

After midnight he met the Officer of the

said he need not be alarmed, as a strong force

on the enemy began firing, and the writer

heard the bullets flying over his head. The

enemy advanced with a yell, and he heard the

ound of troops falling back. The whole line

to the main body. The struggle in front of the

Nineteenth Corps was hot for a time, and dur-

ing all this time the firing along the front of

John C. Clipson, Co. D. 125th Ill., Clarinda,

Iowa, says the account of the battle of Kene-

the Sixth Corps was very light.

wounded in the charge that followed.

that he went out in 1861 with the 56th N. Y.,

better known in the field as the Tenth Legion,

the writer was discharged, in March, 1863.

Nashville.

Pa. L. A., West Unity, O., says that F. C. Julian,

Battery I, 2d Mo. L. A., claims that his battery

will stand up for until the last bugle-call.

D. E. Tucker, Cogswell's Independent Illi-

nois battery, Ottawa, Ill., says John W. Lacock,

the First Brigade, First Division, Sixteenth

Corps. The whole brigade made the charge on

the latter throwing shells over their heads to

remember the battery that took the place of

the Waterhouse battery, whose members, their

time having expired, were a little nervous at

first, but soon recovered. The writer will never

All Were In It.

Kan., answering D. M. Price, 12th Mo. Cav., as

Fred. Meyer, Co. F, 9th Ill. Cav., Greely,

Neb., says that the 6th, 7th and 9th Ill. Cav.,

and 2d Iowa Cav., of Hatch's Brigade, took

the guns at Nashville. Hatch, in riding by,

called to the boys in Co. F, 9th Ill. Cav., to turn

those guns on the rebels. Hatch knew that

the boys could handle the guns, as they had

Still At It.

works between the railroad and the angle. The

H. Cordes, Co. G, 18th U.S., Millersburg, Pa.,

of the boys that turned and fired the guns.

Wm, H. Cook, Co. F. 10th Mian., Bazaar,

forget the support given his battery by the in-

keep the Johnnies down. The comrades will

George W. Kosier, Corporal, Battery B, Ind'p't

became engaged and the pickets retreated back

the hottest place they were ever in.

and captured Govan's Brigade, of Cleburne's Division, but assisted by other troops. Esley Patch, Co. I, 121st Ohio, Plain City, O., correcting John F. Smith, asks how can a Comments and Corrections. soldier of the Regular Brigade of the Fourteenth George Wetmore, Lieutenant, Co. I. 22d N.Y. Corps say that it was in the Second Division. and Captain, Co. I, 184th N.Y., Syracuse, N.Y., for it was the First Brigade of the First Division. says the account of the crossing of the First Comrade Steinbord's statement is incorrect, as Corps below Fredericksburg, by Lieut.-Col. his brigade was to the left of the First Brigade, Dawes, 6th Wis., was very good so far as his Second Division, and south of the angle in the regiment was concerned, but he does not tell | charge. The 17th N. Y. was just where Comthe whole story. The Colonel says that at the rade McBratney says it was, at the angle, as the time when the boats were being unloaded, writer stood on the ridge with him, and saw there came the first crack of musketry from | the grandest sight of his life-a line of blue the rebels in the rifle-pits beyond the river, which was true of the first volleys his (Dawes's)

starting across a wide, open field against a fortified line of gray. brigade received; but the First Brigade of A. J. Nichols, Co. B, 15th U. S., Princeton, King's Division was under fire long before this Minn., says the Regular Brigade of the First time, as they reached the river before the fog Division, Fourteenth Corps, made the first lifted and had placed a number of pontoons in | charge with about 1,000 men, and were bloodily the water when the rebels came out of their pits | repulsed, with a loss of about half their number. on to the flats opposite and gave them a volley. Capt. Smith, Gen. Carlin's Chief of Staff, ordered This was the first firing, and though the rebs | Col. Eddie to charge again, and was asked by fired rather too high, a number were hit and the | the Colonel what he should charge with, having men fell back to the stacked guns in the rear, hardly any men. Smith galloped back to the and then moved down the river and lay down. | General, who ordered up the brigade to which When the fog raised our men commenced firing; the 17th N. Y. Zouaves belonged. The men the artillery, which was above them, opened, were formed in regimental front with the and the effect was to lessen the rebel fire. It | Zonaves in advance. Their loss was very heavy, was at this time that the 6th and 7th Wis., and, | half of those hit being killed outright. The the writer thinks, the 19th Ind. and 24th Mich. | day after the battle the Regular Brigade was came up the river below them, got three or formed in square and complimented by Gen. four pontoons in, filled them with men and went | Thomas.

How It Was at Franklin, John Harnois, Sergeant, Co. G. 15th Kan. James H. Cassidy, 104th Ohio, Chevenne Cav., St. Joseph, Mo., says that his regiment Center, O., says that at Franklin his regiment was on the Price raid. A part of the army, was on the left of the 100th Ohio, and not on known as Blunt's Division, contained Kanthe right, as was stated by Comrade Case resas and Wisconsin troops and the 2d Colo. | cently. Casement's Brigade was to the left of Cav. and the 2d Colo. battery. While the 104th, and anything that occurred on the Blunt was with the army on this raid, so | right of the pike or the right of the 100th Ohio, was Gen. Curtis, and the latter being the and that came under Comrade Case's observasenior officer would naturally be in command | tion, could not have been a part of the line ocof the force. There were present in the writ- cupied by the 104th. The regiment of Caseer's company at Hickman's Mills three com- ment's Brigade next to the writer's regiment, missioned officers and 87 enlisted men. They he thinks, was from Illinois, but the company traveled almost continuously day and night | next adjoining his he knows were armed with until they reached the Arkansas River about repeating rifles. Two guns of the 6th Ohio Bat-20 miles above Fort Smith, and of the 90 who | tery were near the railroad cut in Casement's answered the roll-call at Hickman's only 24 | Brigade and two were stationed in the left half were left to say "Here" when the command | of the 104th Ohio, one of the latter being at an embrasure in their company front. Some of Frank H. Pingree, Co. A, 11th Me., Novelty, the men working these guns were personal ac-Wash., says there is so much controversy as to quaintances of Comrade Cassidy's.

the troops that captured Fort Gregg, that when Isaac Ax, Co. A, 104th Ohio, Beach City, O., he hears a man tell a fact he believes it his says there appears to be a diversity of opinion duty to say so. He agrees with J. D. Baker, Co. about the part taken by his regiment at Frank-K, 100th N. Y., that Frank Foote, 48th Miss. | lin. He thinks there was enough for all to do (rebel), made a huge mistake in not including | without casting reflections on any persons or the Third Brigade, First Division, Twenty- regiments; in fact our men had more than was fourth Corps, among the troops that took the | thought possible to withstand, when it is taken fort. Comrade Baker is in the main correct. | into consideration that some of the regiments The Third Brigade was composed of the 11th eame back through our lines with the rebels at Me., 10th Conn. and 100th N. Y., and these | their heels. The brigade of the Fourth Corps that | were the first troops to make the assault. The | was stationed outside of the main line of works writer lost two tent-mates, one mortally prevented the men behind the works from firing until the fugitives could get in, but very | 100 John W. Herring, Co. E, 45th Ill., First Bri- little could be done even then, as Union and 100 gade, Third Division, Seventeenth Corps, Green- rebel soldiers came almost together. The rebels top, Mo., would like to ask anyone of the bat- and those of our men who did not get into the | 999 tery that went into action immediately ahead | works were glad to take shelter on the front | 209 of the 45th Ill. at Champion Hills, May 6, 1863, | side of them, to escape the terrible hail of if he remembers their Captain or Lieutenant | bullets and canister at close range. telling Col. Maltby, " For God's sake, save our They Are 4ll Right. guns!" These guns were the first the writer

David C. Meechan, Co. E, 18th Mass., New Haven, Conn., says it gladdens his heart to know that we have such a stanch and able friend as Mr. O'Donnell, of Michigan, on the floor of the House. Congress has delayed recognition of the extreme suffering of the prisoners in the borrible pens of the South until they have almost given up hope. Any prisoner could have obtained relief by going with rebel officers who came in the pens for recruits, but honor, self-respect and love of country prevented it. The prisoners of war will all praise Mr. O'Donnell for his manly and patriotic speech, and show their utmost contempt and scorn for men of Tarsnev's ilk. A. D. Limberger, Creedmoore, L. I., says the

address delivered by Gen. Sickles before Kinssound of an army in motion. He went along ley Post, of Boston, on Memorial Day, expressed the right sentiment, namely, that the CHITCHEV TO boys of '61 and '62 should specially receive pensions, because they received no bounty, and saw long and hard service, and there is no Guard and told him what he feared, but he doubt that they went out from a most pure motive-patriotism, the rallying-point at that was to move out early in the morning. Later time being our flag, which must be upheld. Personal.

Mrs. Sue C. Porter Carpenter, the adopted daughter of Admiral William D. Porter, writes that she was surprised to read that she was in destitute circumstances, and says the case was EXPIRE UNTIL JANUARY 1st, 1895. misrepresented by the writer of the article. He collected the facts from papers and letters in her possession, and took the unwarranted liberty of misrepreenting her circumstances and asking assistance for her from the veterans. She desires to say that she is not in need of

saw Mountain by Comrade Moore, 52d Ohio, is an accurate one. The writer was close to W. J. Crosley, Co. G. 34th Ohio, and 36th the comrade in that awful morning's work. Ohio, Springboro, O., thinks that he had a more All knew the night before what had to be done varied experience in the last war than most the next day, and spent an anxious night, realothers. He enlisted at Dayton, in February, izing that many were to be offered on the altar 1864, and was in the army about 15 months. of our country. But no one faltered. The He was in Winter quarters at Charleston, W. writer's brigade was formed, and then lay Va., 50 days; was drilled in both infantry and down waiting for the signal-gun to start the eavalry tactics; was in both mounted and foot charging column. The rebel sharpshooters infantry; went on the Lynchburg raid, under were busy upon the men all the time. While Gens. Crook and Hunter, and this took up two they were lying there, Col. Dan McCook apmonths. After this he soldiered with Sheridan proached Col. Harmon and asked him why he in the Shenandoah, being in the Valley from had left his baggage behind. "Are you afraid July to December, 1864, marching and fighting of the outcome?" Harmon replied, "No; I from first to last. Then he went into Winter am not afraid; I am prepared;" but further quarters at Beverly, W.Va. One cold morning said that he had a dream of disaster the prein January, 1865, the enemy captured the garvious night, of which he could not shake off rison, 580 men in all, and took them to Richthe effects. The two Colonels were mortally mond and lodged them in Libby. The march to that place was a fearful experience; many Harry J. Purnell, Commissary-Sergeant, Co. were killed and all crippled. He was exchanged E, 56th N. Y., Tarrytown, N. Y., says the statein February, and furloughed for 30 days. Afment in a recent issue that Col, Charles H. Van ter this he reported to his regiment, was taken Wyck, late Senator from Nebraska, was Colonel with the measles, and sent to the hospital. Soon of the 150th N. Y., was a mistake. He knows after that he got his discharge. nothing of the 150th N. Y., but he does know

Two Good Regiments. George W. Staplin, Co. C, 15th Ill., Ellis, Kan., has waited for some member of his regiand that C. H. Van Wyck was its Colonel. He raised the regiment and commanded it when | ment to explain how it was dubbed the "Pious 15th." Some of the boys had an idea that this nickname was chargeable to the gallant Colonel, George C. Rogers, who was the devil in a fight but not worth much at running a prayermeeting. But the Rogers family furnished a Chaplain as well as a Colonel, the Rev. B. F. was the one referred to by A. W. Clyde, that Rogers, who looked to the spiritual welfare of broke from Wood's line. Comrade Julian, in the regiment, and was possessed of pugilistic endeavoring to get for his battery and longpropensities. At the battle of the Hatchie, the whiskered Captain honor and fame, had better 15th had formed in line across the bridge, try it in some other way. The battery that which a rebel battery was shelling. They were Clyde referred to was Battery B, Ind'p't Pa. ordered to take the battery by Gen. Hurlbut, L. A. The men of this battery claim nothing The fighting Colonel started with his pious folbut what they are entitled to, and that they lowers and contracted to do the job with the assistance of the Chaplain. They finished it up in shape. The Colonel was struck with a spent ball, when within a short distance of the battery, as they were advancing at doublequick, and the Johnnies were retreating. The Chaplain rode up and down close in the rear with hat in hand shouting, "Give them h----, boys." And the advice was followed, for the battery and many prisoners were taken.

W. H. Ilsley, Co. H, 9th Ill., Pastor Presbyterian Church, Macon, Ill., having seen a statement that the 6th Iowa lost the greatest number of men at Shiloh, desires to say that the Report of the Adjutant-General of Illinois, in speaking of this regiment in that battle, says: The regiment went into the field with 578 men, and sustained a loss of 61 killed, 300 wounded, and five prisoners; and of these prisoners three were wounded, thus making a total loss of killed, wounded and prisoners unparalleled in the history of the war." Random Shots.

James N. McMaster, Co. C. 9th Ohio Cav. Demos, Ohio, says that in November, 1863. Burnside marched against Longstreet on the way to Knoxville, and opposed him with such vigor that he moved with great caution, and several bloody engagements took place. Burnside fell back into the works at Knoxville, and his troops were ill-prepared for a long siego, as many of the soldiers had not even sufficient clothing to cover them. The food the men lived on for the greater part of the time was of the poorest character. At one time parched corn was the substitute for coffee, and the grounds were afterwards baked and made into a kind of cake. When Longstreet found he could not starve the Federals out, he ordered an assault, but was bloodily repulsed. Nearly a thousand Confederates lay upon the field, while our loss was very slight. The approach of Sherman sent Longstreet back into

Virginia a-whirling. J. W. Chamberlin, Tiffin, Ohio, having seen a communication from Gen. Thomas M. Harris, who commanded the West Virginia Brigade, Turner's Division, Twenty-fourth Corps, would like the General's postoffice address.

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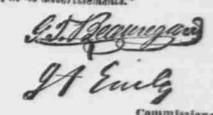
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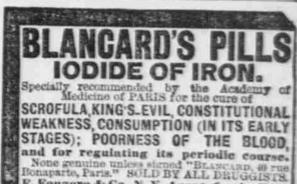
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